

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XVIII.

## THE BUTTER BILL.

ANOTHER DAY SPENT IN THE HOUSE DISCUSSING IT.

The Oleomargarine Tax Bill to be Discussed For Some Time to Come—A Day of Merriment in the House—The President Annoyed Over Reports of His Marriage, Etc.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—[Special.]—The house continues to pound away on the oleomargarine bill with the apparent intention of devoting the entire week to its consideration. Everybody is to speak on one side or another of this remarkable bill. Hitherto it has been able to overrun every other measure which has asked the attention of the house since it was taken up.

Mr. Holman today announced his intention of calling up the legislative appropriation bill tomorrow, but even it will hardly be able to push aside this mighty butter bill.

### THE PRESIDENT ANNOYED.

Among the many conflicting rumors as to the alleged matrimonial intentions of the president is the expression of Speaker Carlisle today to some friends, that he was certain the president did not intend to marry, and was very much annoyed at the incessant gossip on the subject.

HON. HENRY R. HARRIS.

It is understood here that the friends of the Hon. Henry R. Harris will present his name and urge his nomination in the fourth Georgia district. Mr. Harris is not averse to coming to congress again, but has modestly refused to let the democracy of his district settle the question without suggestion from him.

### PERSONAL.

Colonel George W. Adair, Jr. and George W. Adair, Sr., are here on their way to New York.

### A DULL DAY IN THE SENATE.

The Northern Pacific Land Forfeiture Bill Discussed.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The senate discussed the Northern Pacific land forfeiture bill until 2 o'clock. The bill then went over and Mr. Miller submitted a conference report of the bill "abolishing certain fees," etc., in conference with the house.

This is the bill containing the Frye amendment, authorizing the president to deny, by proclamation, to vessels of foreign countries such privileges as are denied to American vessels in such foreign countries.

The report was concurred in.

Mr. Miller explained that the bill as agreed to in conference was substantially as it was passed by the senate.

[The house has taken similar action and the bill now goes to conference.]

Resolutions of respect to the memory of Senator Miller, of California, were then called up and eulogies were pronounced by Messrs. Stanford, Edmunds, Voorhees, Logan, Fair, Harrison, Dolph and Hearst.

Mr. Brown introduced a bill to authorize the east Georgia and Florida railroad company to construct a bridge across Altamaha river in the counties of Wayne and Liberty and Tattnall, Georgia, at points where the railroad crosses the river.

The senate then adjourned.

### SHIPPING AND OLEOMARGARINE.

Two Bills Debated in the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—In the house, Mr. Douglass, of the committee of conference submitted a report of the committee on the shipping bill.

Mr. Brookins, of Kentucky, thought the consideration of the report should be postponed until members of the house had an opportunity to examine the provisions of the bill carefully. The question involved in the Frye amendment was broader than at the first blush it might appear to be. It not only conferred the privilege but imposed the duty upon the president to withdraw from foreign vessels their privileges of navigation if the privileges had been denied to American vessels in the country to which such foreign vessels belonged. The supposed need for the provision rose out of the recent troubles with Canada, but there was not a word in the bill about fishing vessels. There was no hurry for the passage of this bill and it could be considered more fully in some future day than it could now. There was no danger of war, and the executive had under consideration a settlement of the Canadian fishery trouble.

Mr. Dingell said that the necessity for the proposed legislation had been suggested by the recent denial of certain privileges to United States vessels in Canadian ports; but the law ought to be on the statute books without regard to the fishery trouble. In 1823 the United States had offered to place vessels of any foreign country in our ports on the same basis as our own vessels, if the foreign country would place American vessels on its ports on the same basis. At that time the discrimination against American vessels was in the form of discriminating charges and duties. Now it had been shown that certain United States vessels were being denied commercial privileges; the privileges of buying supplies, ice or bait, and all commercial privileges except simply those of shelter, repairing, purchasing wood and obtaining water. In view of the fact that the country was attempting to discriminate against a certain class of vessels, it was proposed by this bill simply to extend the authority given by the act of 1823, so that the president might issue his proclamation withholding from vessels of any country which discriminated against our vessels, precisely the privileges which were denied to us.

Mr. Belmont, in order to correct any impression that might prevail to the contrary, inquired whether the provision was not a general one, instead of being applicable alone to the Canadian difficulty, and whether it did not confer merely discretionary power upon the president in which Mr. Dunn answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, said the present difficulty arose out of the attempt of Canada to ignore all advances of civilization in the matter of commercial relations of the world. The pending proposition was simply to arm the president with the right to deprive Canadians of the privileges of which they deprived the citizens of the United States.

The report was then agreed to without division.

The house then resumed consideration of the oleomargarine bill.

The pending amendment reducing the special tax imposed on manufacturers of oleomargarine from \$600 to \$100 was lost—44 to 119.

Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, offered an amendment, including in the definition of manufacturer of oleomargarine any person who used oleomargarine or any part of the ingredients which enter into its composition in the manufacture of butter.

Nearly an hour was consumed in an effort to secure a quorum for the amendment was introduced—32 to 140.

Mr. Dunn, of Illinois, and Brookins, of Arkansas, offered several amendments reducing the amount of the special taxes imposed on manufacturers, but they were all voted down, though in each case much time was consumed in voting by tellers.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, offered an amendment extending the provision of the special license tax section to watered milk, adulterated butter, ancient eggs, sandied sugar, glucose sugar, artificial honey, candles and soap of less weight than they are sold for, bottles of wine and liquors

ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1886

PRICE FIVE CEN

## DEEDS OF THE WICKED.

### INVESTIGATING THE TRUNK MYSTERY IN ST. LOUIS.

Maxwell Denies the Story of the Detroit—He Says He does not Name His Name in England—The Trial of Herr Most in New York—A Witness for the Defense Gives Testimony.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—Maxwell was again on the witness stand today and testified that he had never made any agreement with Detective McCullough, his jail companion, about his defense.

"But how about his testimony?" interrupted Mr. Fauntleroy, "in which he stated that you confessed to having murdered Preller because he would not furnish you money to go to Auction?"

"His whole statement," replied the witness, "was an infamous lie from the beginning to the end. I never saw the letter signed Mann which he says he wrote to me until it was produced in court. I never tried to secure a false witness, nor to manufacture a bogus defense."

On the cross examination, Maxwell said he had assumed the name of Maxwell in England, in medias res after leaving his father's home.

The prosecution drew out of him an admission of the falsity of a good many of the stories he had told of himself to people he had met in his travels, and whose testimony has been given on the present trial. Some of his own statements in his confession and his direct testimony were also shaken; but he explained that liquor drinking had something to do with his boastful habit and crooked stories. Some of his vagaries and forgeries he described as intended for jokes.

### HERR MOST'S TRIAL.

A Witness for the Defense Gives Some Startling Evidence.

NEW YORK, May 27.—In the trial of Most the defense placed on the stand a reporter named Fleron, who was present at the meeting at which Most made his rank utterance. He detailed what he heard. Most was in his speech, already reported. When cross-examined he damaged the defense seriously. He said Most had told his hearers how to make sure that he would kill, and had suggested that they would be safe in doing so. The recorder drew forth from witness that Most had advised the use of bombs to oppose such action as was taken against the riotous strikers of Chicago and Williamsburg. Most, too, had advised muskets, instead of torches in labor parades. The prosecution officer then dismissed the witness with this remark to the jury:

"If the jury does not convict the man who utters such sentiments as those of Most, testimony to this will be given that he would do what the man or part of the community would do. If the law failed to convict a man like Most, then I would hesitate to kill no more than I would to kill a ratite."

At this point the case was adjourned till tomorrow.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Otto Nebe, an anarchist, was arrested tonight. He is the leading stockholder in a socialist publishing company, and was an active supporter of Spies, though never making himself prominent in anarchist meetings.

### THE BAIL FORFEITED.

A Defendant in a Suit for Assault Falls to Put in an Appearance.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—J. G. Barree was convicted here this afternoon of attempted felonious assault upon Mrs. E. Kirkland, who is a boarder in the Albion hotel. His adjointed hers, and he walked on the coping of the roof from the window of his room to that of hers, through which he effected an entrance to her room. The case was carried to the court of appeals, and Barre gave bail in \$5,000. The appellate court affirmed the verdict, which would consign the accused to prison from two to ten years. When the accused was called several days ago to receive sentence he did not appear, and today his bondsmen paid the sum of \$5,000. This is the first instance of the collection of forfeited bail in the history of the criminal court. Barre is still to be imprisoned.

The opponents of the bill, not to be outdone in the demonstration, applauded a sarcastic question from Mr. Hammond, praying to be informed as to the rule of procedure which made the chair judge of the integrity of the house.

The chair said that the second clause of the first rule of the house authorized the chairman to rule over the order of the day, and in case of disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries to cause them to be cleared.

In view of the confusion and noise, Mr. Eaton, of Mississippi, thought proper to suggest "we are not in the galleries."

Mr. Hammond—I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. Is that the only rule the chair can find?

The chairman—The chair desires to state that he has indulged the gentlemen in levity in regard to this bill and amendments, but he now desires to enforce the rule of the house which requires that amendments shall be germane and that the chair shall see that order is preserved. [Applause from the republican side.]

Mr. Van Eaton here suggested that the galleries should be cleared.

Mr. Gibson said that the members had a right to ask for an appeal from the decision of the chair and that appeal could not be taken when the chair refused to allow a question to be submitted to the house and he, therefore, demanded the reading of the amendment in order that he might appeal from the decision.

The chair, however, declined to recognize the demand and recognized Mr. Adams, of New York, who, amid laughter and applause, submitted the following amendment:

That all manufacturers of incubators shall pay a tax of \$10,000, and on every chicken hatched by artificial means there be imposed a tax of \$100, and \$1 for pullets, in addition to the great American hen may be properly protected.

Mr. Hammond [sarcastically]—I raise the point of order against the amendment in order to enable the chair to rule it out.

The chairman—The chair does not entertain the amendment.

The committee then rose, and Mr. Hatch endeavored to secure a night session for the consideration of the bill, but its opponents resorted to filibustering tactics, and after half an hour of noise and merriment, and at 5 o'clock having arrived, the house adjourned.

### WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

#### A Deed to President Cleveland—The President to Go to New York.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—United States Marshal Wilson today placed on record a deed in the name of Alfred A. Wilson and wife to Grover Cleveland of the Green property, at the junction of the Tenleytown and Woodley roads, above Georgetown, the consideration being \$21,500. The property had previously been deeded to Wilson by Maria E. Green and George F. Green.

The president will leave Washington Sunday afternoon and will participate in the decoration day exercises in Brooklyn and New York on Monday. He will be accompanied by Secretaries Endicott, Lamar and Whitney, Postmaster General Vilas and a few personal friends. It is stated at the white house that the president will return to Washington Tuesday morning.

All the executive departments were represented at the cabinet meeting today. The session lasted about three hours and was mainly devoted to the consideration of the Canadian fisheries trouble, naval affairs and the proposition to construct a railroad through the Indian territory.

### THROUGH A TRESTLE.

#### A Passenger Train of the Virginia Midland Road Meets With an Accident.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The postoffice department has been notified that train No. 53 of the Washington and Charlotteville (Virginia Midland) road, bound north, went through the trestle near Priddy's, Va., this morning, slightly injuring several people. The mail was saved, but in a badly damaged condition.

After three hours discussion the report was returned back to the committee on law without instructions.

A committee on legislation was then appointed. At two o'clock a recess was taken until tomorrow morning at eight o'clock, at which time the committee on the state of the order is expected to report. A large number

of local granges and in some states bodies of farmers have gone into the Knights of Labor as district assemblies. The former orders largely assisted the Knights in the late strikes in the southwest, and to show an appreciation of brotherly aid, the general assembly appointed a committee to prepare an address to the granges, to be presented at its national convention.

A committee upon legislation was also appointed, which will have charge of matters which members would like to bring before congress. It is said that Mr. Powderly's plan for the future government of the order is the establishment of a state assembly. There will be then four assemblies, which will be subordinate to the districts, the districts to the state and the state to the national. The plan is reported to be very popular among those of delegates who have heard of it.

Mr. Powderly's plan as it is called, will do away with many unnecessary strikes. It provides, among other things, that no assembly but the state and national shall have power to declare a strike or boycott. If a local assembly votes to order a strike it must first get the consent of all the assemblies in the state assembly. Several months ago the carpet weavers in the vicinity of Yonkers, N.Y., organized local assemblies of Knights of Labor and became attached to district assembly No. 54. This district, already very large, made a vigorous protest against additional local assemblies, as the work of the district was very great; hence the carpet weavers organized district assembly No. 55. The carpet weavers, organized district assembly No. 54, were for a time the strongest in the state.

Continuing, the premier said the members who voted for the home rule bill would be so in no way committed to the support of the Irish land purchase bill, the latter being a matter which would remain wholly within the power of the imperial parliament, even after the adoption of the home rule bill. Let those who said the concession of home rule to Ireland would impinge imperial authority remember that the imperial parliament was omniscient and unable to digest itself of its powers, which belonged to the

proposed modifications of the home rule bill include provisions for full representation of Ireland in the house of commons, of the army and navy estimates, dates of credit for war purposes, foreign treaties, fiscal changes affecting customs and excise of the united kingdom and votes for the maintenance of royal family.

At an informal meeting this evening the Parnellites agreed to accept Mr. Gladstone's proposal to read the bill secondly and postpone the committee stage until autumn. They are also inclined to agree to the proposed modifications if the amended clause should be found under scrutiny to imply no encroachment on the privileges of the Irish parliament.

Mr. Gladstone warmly eulogized Hartington, who, he said, possessed integrity and manliness.

The premier, however, at no point during his speech, made any allusion to Chamberlain. Concerning the matter of concession, Mr. Gladstone said the government was willing to submit to parliament to place the Irish representatives to be invited to attend the imperial parliament, whenever proposals of taxation affecting Ireland were up for consideration.

Moreover, if the house of commons so wished, the government would be ready to undertake the responsibility of entitling the Irish to be heard in the imperial parliament on or before the adjournment of the autumn session.

The premier said the home rule bill passes a second reading, acts as a powerful lever in favor of the government. A number of liberal speakers, whose names are on the list of speakers on the home rule bill, have intimated that they do not want to protract the debate. It is not expected that the division will take place Tuesday next. The ministers rely upon obtaining a majority of thirty.

In the house of commons this evening, Mr. Gladstone again urged the government to postpone the second reading of the home rule bill. The ministers limit the number of returning malcontents to twenty, but they expect that a large number will abstain from voting.

The most important subjects under consideration by the assembly is a breach between the knights and trades unions. The joint committee of trades unions, as has been published, conferred with the executive board of Knights of Labor before the assembly convened, and it was stated by the trades unions themselves that very little disagreement existed. The subject was mentioned in the call for assembly assembly in the session as referred to the proper standing committee, that on the state of the order. Today members of trades unions addressed the committee, pre-arranged among whom are A. J. McGuire, secretary of the brotherhood of carpenters and joiners; D. P. Boyer, chief organizer of the international typographical association, and A. S. Prasser, president of the international cigarmakers' union. The session of the committee was for the purpose of hearing the representations and suggestions of the trades unions, and the meeting was adjourned.

At the conclusion of Mr. Gladstone's speech, he said the business of England and Ireland was to govern, and the government might resummon parliament to an early session in 1887, and then again submit the bill with such necessary amendments as during the interval had been deemed advisable without prejudice to the principle of the bill. Mr. Gladstone himself, through the latter method a preferable one, it is thought, giving longer time for the consideration of proposed charges, and in the meantime the government would keep the issue fairly and clearly before the people of three nations, who desire it was, he hoped, to remain united.

Lord Salisbury's recent speech, in which he said the business of England and Ireland was to govern, and the government might resummon parliament to an early session in 1887, and then again submit the bill with such necessary amendments as during the interval had been deemed advisable without prejudice to the principle of the bill, was adopted by the government.

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## CLOUDED INTELLECTS.

## A PAIR OF SENSATIONS ON A SMALL SCALE.

Peter C. Sawyer Gets Into Trouble—Mrs. Reese and the Baby—Sawyer up for Lunacy—Mrs. Reese Taken in Charge by Friends—A Robbery Off of Texas—Attempted Suicide

MACON, May 27.—[Special.]—This morning Peter C. Sawyer, the same man who was tried for lunacy Monday morning, got into a row with Judge Amos Subers, East Macom, by raising the question of Judge Subers's evidence as delivered before the jury in lunacy Monday. After some hot words, Sawyer became enraged and had out his knife when Officer Winters arrested him and brought him to the city hall.

He begged to be left in the office until the court met, and the policeman granted his request. He sat down and after remaining a little while he lay down on the floor. Then he got up and came outside and lay down on the sidewalk. When brought before the court Judge Patterson was unable to decide as to the proper course to pursue until the question of his sanity was fully settled. Chief Wiley then ordered that Sawyer be kept in custody, and Judge McManus issued an order for the summoning of a jury in lunacy.

Bailiff Hodnett then carried him to jail, and proceeded to summon the jury for three p.m. to deliberate.

The old man objected seriously to going to jail, and raved and cussed about the matter, swearing he would not go to jail. He was finally locked up by the officer.

In the afternoon the jury met at the jail, and after examining quite a number of witnesses, the jury, after a long discussion, decided that while Mr. Sawyer was of unsound mind, he was still not a fit subject for the lunatic asylum. He will be held for assault and battery.

Mrs. Reese has shown strong symptoms of insanity for some time. To her friend, Mrs. Macchold, she has been saying that they had killed her son and now wanted to kill her grandson, an infant. Mrs. Reese indulges the whims of her mother-in-law by allowing her, occasionally, to walk with the little one on the streets. This morning she took it out for an airing, and when she was near the old man's old door, finding that lady out, she left and came up on Mulberry street. When near Dinkler's the nurse appeared in the rear and cried out: "Stop that old woman; she is trying to steal that child." Hands were laid on her to arrest her when she threw the little child to the pavement, and the uproar attracted quite a crowd.

Officer Holmes came up and arrested the woman and started toward the barracks with her. Her sympathetic friends, Mrs. Macchold and Mrs. Dinkler ran out and promised to care for her, and she was left in their care.

It is said that steps will be taken to send her to the asylum. The affair is most unfortunate, as the lady has always lived quietly and peacefully heretofore, and has many friends.

## Off to Texas.

MACON, Ga., May 27.—[Special.]—Mr. Gus Harris, formerly of the firm of Harris & Lummis, Americans, passed through the city yesterday, on his way to Texas. He carries with him a wife and six children, and a considerable amount of cash, the wreckage saved from a disastrous failure last autumn. Mr. Harris leaves many friends in his old home, and all will be glad to know of his ultimate success. He worked himself up to a competency by attentiveness to business, a rigid economy and no bad habits. He will go into the stock business in the west.

## Attempted Suicide.

MACON, Ga., May 27.—[Special.]—Dr. Walker was called this evening to attend Hattie Lawrence, who attempted to commit suicide last night at her room in the Brown house block. She claims to be a woman of grand lineage, and has posed before the public on more than one occasion.

## A Robbery.

MACON, Ga., May 27.—[Special.]—Charlie Smith stole a watch, a suit of clothes and a pair of pants from Mr. G. E. Dominick, a Mercer student, and was arrested today. He was afterwards released for some reason.

## Spicy Specials.

MACON, Ga., May 27.—[Special.]—Ginger, the bootblack, set hold of a chicken snap up on College street to day and raised claim among the corner loafers and gamins with the live reptile.

Mrs. Ware, wife of Alderman J. J. Ware, has had a severe attack of rheumatism, performed operations by Dr. J. O. Coker, of the terrible effects of the burns received from her eyes last night.

New wheels and wheels for the street cars, and the moving in of the track to the standard gauge, is quite an improvement.

Captain Dan has the street force on South street, East Macom, fixing up a double highway to and from Anderson's new brickyard.

Vegetable vendors invest in verdant wares and make a specialty of selling to residents.

The laborer's picket on Mr. J. M. Few's lumber was due to a misunderstanding with his hands. He settled the matter today, and the levy is off.

Mr. Few has been ill, and remains confined to attend to it sooner. He is thoroughly sound.

George Brooks, of Mulberry street, has invented a new kind of picture hall. It has not applied for a patent yet.

Judge Fort says it is a pity to waste in dull lawsuits such fine fishing weather as this.

A baseball weight baseball team has been organized down on Fourth street. None of the players weigh less than 200.

The CONSTITUTION ever surrounds itself with men of the highest social position. In this building are located a real estate agent, a commission broker, clerk, an attorney, a protective association, the president of National gunning association, recorder of deeds for states and territories, president of the protective association, a constable, a collector of taxes, a notary, a court stenographer, a newspaper man, a porter and bootblack. There is a telephone office on one side of the building, a drug store in the rear, a saloon backed by a gin store, and a livery stable in front. If this combination cannot accommodate the average bore, it can at least give him a decent send off after he has bored through.

## Personal Paragraphs.

MACON, Ga., May 27.—[Special.]—Mr. C. W. Guice of Eufaula, is visiting Mrs. Juhu.

Professor Guarda left for a Germany today.

Colonel and Mrs. J. M. Stuhs, of Dublin, are visiting Mrs. Artope.

Prof. Charles Artope and Miss Mattie Sherwood were married this afternoon at First street church.

## A BRIDE'S MISTAKE.

A Young Lady of Douglastown Drinks an Ounce of Turpentine.

DOUGLASTOWN, Ga., May 27.—[Special.]—Mr. L. C. Kincaid, of this place, was married to Miss Sallie Lowe, of Macon, last place, on last Tuesday. Mr. Smith is a prominent merchant of this place, and one of the firm of Selman, Smith & Co. His bride is the sister of T. C. Lowe and J. H. Lowe, of Atlanta. The bride and groom arrived here Tuesday afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Smith, through mistake, drank an ounce of spirits of turpentine, which immediately threw her into convulsions, which continued for seven hours. She is still in a very dangerous condition.

## Coffee Poisoned by Matches.

JACKSON, Ga., May 27.—[Special.]—Mr. W. H. Hammond and family were poisoned yesterday morning by drinking coffee. The cook, a negro girl, had put matches in the coffee. Mr. H. H. and his wife both partook of the coffee, but Mrs. Hammond drank more freely than her husband. She is under medical treatment. The girl was arrested and committed to jail. Butts county will soon get up her reputation on her cooks as poisoners. This is the third case that has been reported in the last six months.

Sheriff's Election in Taliabero County.

CRAVEN, Ga., May 27.—[Special.]—At an election held here yesterday, Mr. M. D. L. Goger, was elected Sheriff of Taliabero County, by a majority of 30 votes. There were only two candidates in the field, Mr. C. U. Jordan and W. A. Taylor.

## SUICIDE IN COLUMBUS.

## Accused of Infidelity, a Lady Shoots Herself Through the Heart.

COLUMBUS, Ga., May 27.—[Special.]—This afternoon, about 3 o'clock, Mrs. Silas Foster committed suicide by shooting herself through the heart. She was about 25 years old and had been married two years. She and her husband could not agree. He charged her with infidelity and mistreated her on more than one occasion. About three weeks ago they separated, and Mrs. Foster made repeated threats that she would kill herself. Yesterday she fastened herself up in her room with a little three-year-old son of a neighbor, and in a short time the occupants of the house were startled by the report of a pistol. The door was forced open and she was found lying on the bed breathing her last. It is said that her mind has not been well balanced since last Christmas, and that she had previously attempted to take her life. Foster is an employee of one of the factories. When he heard of the suicide this afternoon he walked into his wife's room, took a look at her, and walked out without betraying the slightest emotion. The weapon used by Mrs. Foster in taking her life was a little cap and ball single-barrel pistol.

## FINE STOCK IN THOMAS.

## An Attractive Feature of Thomasville—Magnificent Stock.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., May 27.—[Special.]—One of the most attractive features which our city offers to visitors is its magnificent turn-of-the-century stock. The stockmen and breeders find great comfort in the excellent livery business which is carried on here. Three large stables well stocked have supplied the demand so far, but next winter three more will be opened. A large livery owner from Savannah expects to open a stable here next season, and two more will be run by citizens of this place.

More interest is taken here in fine stock, and there are more blooded horses in Thomas county than in any other county in the state.

Mr. C. M. Mitchell has great pride in Trout lake farm, one of the best arranged stock farms in the south. He has a good number of thoroughbred horses, and is constantly adding to his stock.

His magnificent stallion Revoka, who is valued at \$5,000, comes from some of the best blooded mares in the United States.

W. H. Turner, penitentiary guard, carried from here today the following convicts: Phillip Youmans, twelve years; William Wright, three; Allen Coate, seven; Stephen Baker, one year.

## THE NEW COTTON EXCHANGE.

A runaway mule, belonging to West Bros., dashed over the bluff at the foot of Barnard street today and struck on his feet and tumbled down. The crowd rushed forward to look over the bluff, expecting to see the mangled corpse, when the mule suddenly sprang up and cantered off again, shocked but uninjured. It was a native Georgia mule.

DANVILLE, Va., May 27.—There is little prospect of a Democratic victory in today's election can be given tonight. Up to this hour (11 p.m.) returns from only three precincts out of twenty-four are in. This tardiness is due to the fact that not less than two, and in some cases as many as five and six, different tickets for aldermen and councilmen are voted in different wards, and counting of so many scratch tickets is consequently very slow. Apparently the Democratic ticket has made a fairly tight, and tonight are very jubilant, claiming that they have been successful beyond expectation by electing not only a majority of their candidates for city council, but also electing Smith, independent or reform candidate for city sergeant, over Lee, democratic incumbent.

At this hour, 1 a.m., returns are in from thirteen precincts. These show that the returns are still very slow, and the city is overwhelmed and will have both branches of the city council by perfectly safe majorities. Smith, independent reformer for city sergeant, has a majority of nearly two thousand over Lee, democratic, which, when the remaining precincts are heard from, will be increased to three thousand or thirty-five hundred.

DANVILLE, Va., May 27.—There was no opposition to the Democratic ticket today. H. Q. Barkdale was elected for city alderman, and George and Goode, plastering and lathing. The work will be commenced without delay and vigor.

The annual public examinations of Beach institute took place today. This is the oldest colored school established in the south by the American colonization society, and has a superintendent and seven teachers. The graduation exercises will be tomorrow night. Four girls graduate. An industrial feature will be added the coming year.

## DEATHS IN SAVANNAH.

Mrs. Mary King Dubose, aged 79 years, an old resident, died today. She was a Miss Miller, of Camden county, and had extensive connections in that section and Augusta.

The funeral of Major John R. Hamlet took place this afternoon at St. John's church. It was attended by the mayor, aldermen and city officers, the Rev. J. W. Lee, Savannah Cadets and Republican Blues, and the Oglethorpe Lodge of Odd Fellows. The remains were interred at Laurel Grove.

## ARTESIAN WATER.

Contractor Mulligan has struck artesian water on Warsaw island at a depth of 250 feet. There is a fine flow eight feet above the surface at the rate of 175 gallons a minute.

An alligator eleven feet long was captured at the railroad bridge today and brought to the city. It will be skinned and sold to the Smithsonian institution.

The Pulaski house will be closed on the 1st of June.

## SAVANNAH SPORT.

## TERRIFIC COMBAT BETWEEN A WILDCAT AND BULLDOG.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 27.—[Special.]—A desperate fight, the dog kills the cat—The Exploits of a Mule—Contractors Let Out for the New Cotton Exchange—Artesian Water Struck on Warsaw Island, Etc.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 27.—[Special.]—A lively fight took place in the lower part of the city this afternoon between a wild cat, weighing thirty-five pounds, and a bulldog, of fifty pounds. The animals were turned loose in a large cage and the fight opened by the cat. The dog was evidently frightened. After considerable skirmishing, when the cat had scratched the dog vigorously, compelling him twice to retreat, the bulldog got up pluck, sailed in and a savage combat followed, resulting in five minutes in the death of the cat. A large crowd was present. The dog was not hurt much. The cat measured four and a half feet long and two and a half feet high.

## A REGULAR GEORGIA MULE.

A runaway mule, belonging to West Bros., dashed over the bluff at the foot of Barnard street today and struck on his feet and tumbled down. The crowd rushed forward to look over the bluff, expecting to see the mangled corpse, when the mule suddenly sprang up and cantered off again, shocked but uninjured. It was a native Georgia mule.

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## WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

## HOW THINGS ARE GOING AT THE CAPITAL.

Clomargarine Elects a Discussion of Extended Range—The Proposed Yellow Fever Investigation—A Romantic Incident of the War—Interest in Gordon's Campaign.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—[Special.]—Oleomargarine is not a subject suggestive of eloquence, but one of the most interesting debates of the present session took place in the house on the consideration of the bill to tax this ingenious counterfeit of butter ten cents a pound. Before the discussion ended it widened to a range including constitutional construction, the relation of state and federal rights, the tariff, internal revenue and other great questions.

The dairymen demonstrated the value of organization in their support of this bill. They sent a lot of shrewd delegates to appear before the committee which reported the bill and then to work up a sentiment in its favor among the members of congress. Some of their brethren allowed of these butter dealers as simple minded men who were standing up for their rights against crafty competitors engaged in the manufacture of bogus butter. A sharp set of lobbyists than these butter makers has seldom appeared in Washington. They managed their bill with an adroitness not often equalled, and assumed with decided effect that they represented the agricultural interests of the country, which Congress is ever ready to confer its sweetest smile upon. The dairymen are wise in their generation. They have organizations, with local and general officers, journals, legal counsel, and even congressmen who directly represent their interest. The great fortune of Congressman West of New York was made in the dairy business, and there are many other members who have coined the golden product of the churn into substantial wealth.

Another question involving the power and duty of congress arises on the proposed appointment of a

## YELLOW FEVER COMMISSION.

The opposition to the proposed bill has been led by Congressman Andrew J. Caldwell, of Tennessee, who delivered a strong speech on the subject two weeks ago. Mr. Caldwell agrees to the proposition that it is the duty of the general government to protect the citizen from such diseases as yellow fever, but he thinks the appointment of a commission is awkward, and that it is a question of safety. He has no objection to the bill, but is opposed to the appointment of a commission to investigate the causes and nature of yellow fever by experts in the employ of the government, who shall be allowed the fullest liberty of method, and shall not be directed to inquire especially into the theory of Camona, Friere or anybody else. He has had the committee on science dispel the bill of Mr. Caldwell as an obstruction to the commission bill, and that if there is any legislation on this subject it will probably be in the direction of full and free investigation by acknowledged experts, instead of the organization of a commission directed and hampered by a schedule of specified duties.

Among the forty-five pension bills which were rushed through last Friday night was one for the relief of Franklin Thompson, alias S. E. Seelye. This bill brings out one of the romantic incidents of the civil war. In a Kentucky regiment which enlisted for the union service appeared a delicate young soldier under the name of Frank Thompson, who apparently was very tall and well. Thompson came from the hardships of the service with rank, she fortitude, and was found ready for any post of danger, always dashing gallantly in fight, gay in camp, active in every enterprise. Thompson became the pet of the command, and for bravery was promoted to the rank of corporal. After a year of service equal to that performed by the bravest man in the regiment, Thompson fell wounded by a bullet in the breast. When the surgeon came to extract the ball, he was astounded to discover that the so called Thompson was a woman. Nobody had guessed her secret before, and she was deeply distressed that it had at last been discovered. This poor Amazon was Sarah Seelye, a very old girl who had been away from home, disguised herself as a man, and for two years had done valiant service in the field. As soon as she was able to travel she was sent home to her family on the Kentucky border. Thompson, in the excitement over the discovery, was never duly mustered out of the service, and therefore was technically a deserter. The bill which passed removes the charge of desertion and places the woman soldier on the pension roll.

THE GEORGIA CAMPAIGN is attracting much attention in Washington, partly because of the intense excitement over it in the state and the lively incidents which have marked its progress, but chiefly because General Gordon is as well known. No man who has been in business from the south has ever had more friends or more personal influence than General Gordon. His old associates in the senate are watching the campaign in Georgia with the keenest interest. In the house are several men who were then with him in the Florida campaign of the war and they take a lively interest in his present movements. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Star gives the following item in reference to the race for the governorship:

"A Senator Gordon's plunge into a career for the governorship of Georgia is a surprise here. He was a dramatic figure in the war, illustrating the best qualities of the American soldier, but he was a conspicuous democratic leader in Georgia after the war. With an imposing military figure and bearing, when he came to the senate in 1873 he won republians, so far as his personal relations were concerned, and throughout his career as a senator was a favorite with the Grant and Hayes administrations.

In making his speech before the Marshall J. Clark, who has the occasion to say that we do not believe his superior ever sat upon the bench in any county of our state. He has qualities which entirely fit him for the bench, and should he see fit to pursue a judicial career, we sincerely believe that he will be long published to the supreme bench, where his published opinion will be to associate him in the judicial history of our state with Lumpkin, Warner, Stephen, Nisbett and the other great judges of our highest court.

"His political career was as dramatic as his military career. I am told that our solicitor General, Hon. Charles D. Hill, has most cheerfully rendered his services to the field and his country, and he has had a brilliant record, especially as a most efficient and faithful officer, worthy of the full confidence and esteem of the entire community. We recommend that these presents be published in the daily papers of the city of Atlanta.

Frank P. Rice, foreman, William S. Peet, Dr. Lewis F. M. Muse, Abram Rosenfeld, James F. St. John, Dr. J. C. St. John, Benjamin F. Wylie, James M. Liddell, John N. Fair, Eliza A. Robertson, Henry L. Smith, McKenzie O. Thompson, George W. L. Powell, Harry T. Phillips, William F. Poole, Isaac S. Boyd, Philip D. Dodd, Henry Boylston, and Hollis H. Peet, are our friends.

We also express our high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by our solicitor General, Hon. Charles D. Hill. He must cheerfully render his services to the field and his country, and he has had a brilliant record, especially as a most efficient and faithful officer, worthy of the full confidence and esteem of the entire community. We recommend that these presents be published in the daily papers of the city of Atlanta.

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It is ordered by the court that these general presents be published in accordance with the recommendation of the grand jury and entered on the minutes of the court.

By the court,  
C. D. HILL,  
Solicitor-General Atlanta Circuit.  
Filed in office May 27th, 1886.

"An Elixir is pleasant and at same time efficient.

An Affecting Scene in the House.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—An affecting scene was witnessed by a few persons in the gallery of the house, when the bill to increase the pension of the widow of the late Commander Cravans from \$30 to \$50 per month. A yes and no vote was demanded and the opposition was pretty strong. While the vote was being taken a moderate sized lady sitting in the south gallery observed to the court that she was very restless, at first, then apparently inclined to hysterics and finally, when the vote agreeing to the bill was taken, she leaped back with a full effect of self control, she leaned back with a full effect, while the tears slowly stole down her cheeks. It was Mrs. Cravans.

"They 'Red Lion' Elixir for bowel complaints, diarrhoea, etc.

HORSDORF'S ACID PHOSPHATE, For Overworked Females.

Dr. J. P. Cowan, Ashland, O., says, "It proves satisfactory as a nerve tonic; also in dyspeptic conditions of the stomach, with general debility, such as we find in overworked females with nervous headaches and its accompaniments."

## GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS.

## The Grand Jury of Fulton County Report Upon the Condition of Affairs.

We the grand jury, selected, chosen and sworn for the spring term 1886 of Fulton superior court, having completed our labors, beg leave to submit the following general presentments because of the fact that we desired the work to be deliberately and thoroughly done. We have, as the law directed we might do, appointed two competent citizens, W. Wall and A. L. Waldo, to inspect, receive, account and vouchers of the various county officers, and to make a full and complete report of the finances, disbursements and condition of the several offices to the grand jury at the next fall term of the court. The magnitude of the work to be done made it impossible for any committee to do it well. The character of the citizens appointed, is a guarantee that the work will be faithfully performed. We find the almshouse in first-class condition, both in regard to sanitary condition and general management. The location of the almshouse is excellent. Through the proper committees we visited the different camps of the county, changing north and south, Atlanta, Marietta, and everything in a satisfactory condition. Their comfortable bedding in reasonable good condition, the provisions of sound and good quality and sufficient in quantity. We talked to the convicts in the stockades, also those we visited on the works and none of them had any complaints to make of any character. We congratulate the county on her commissioners. The convicts appear to be well fed and clothed. We visited the camp at the dinner hour, and had an opportunity to see the quantity and quality of food furnished, and we are pleased to state that it was ample, wholesome and well cooked. There is a very extensive vegetable garden at the Chattochoco camp, and the convicts are kept supplied with fresh vegetables. The convicts are well fed and general officers, journals, legal counsel, and even congressmen who directly represent their interest. The great fortune of Congressman West of New York was made in the dairy business, and there are many other members who have coined the golden product of the churn into substantial wealth.

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## "For FORTY YEARS

I have been a victim to CATARRH—three-fourths of the time a sufferer from EXCRUCIATING PAINS ACROSS MY FOREHEAD and MY NOSTRILS. The discharges were so offensive that I hesitate to mention it, except for the good it may do some other sufferer. I have spent a young fortune from my hard earnings during my forty years of suffering to obtain relief from the doctors. I have tried patent medicines—every one I could learn of—from the four corners of the earth, with no relief.

And AT LAST (57 years of age) have met with a remedy that has cured me entirely—made me a new man. I weighed 128 pounds and now weigh 146. I used thirteen bottles of the medicine, and the only regret I have is that being in the humble walks of life, I may not have influence to recommend it to others.

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PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

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**THE CONSTITUTION,**

Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 28, 1866.

 **Indications for Atlanta and Georgia, taken at 1 o'clock a.m.**  
Fair weather; stationary blue. Red temperature, South Carolina, Georgia; Fair weather. No decided change in temperature; winds generally southerly. Tennessee: Local rain; slightly cooler; variable winds.

ME. GLADSTONE has consented to modify the home rule bill, allowing Irish members to sit at Westminster, and the measure, it is thought, will pass the second reading.

THE Maxwell murder trial, for the murder of Preller, in St. Louis, is claiming a great deal of attention, as link after link of the evidence is drawn out. The defendant is in daily receipt of letters from cranks, who have plans, which they submit, to get a verdict of acquittal.

YESTERDAY was a day of merriment in the house of representatives. The oleomargarine bill was under discussion. The opponents of the bill, seeing no chance to defeat it, offered a bill to tax glass eggs, stating that the great American hen should be protected as much as the cow.

GENERAL GORDON's candidacy has been received more favorably than even his most earnest supporters hoped for. So alarming has it become to his opponent that within the past week a new policy has been adopted. Major Bacon has assumed the defensive, and has concluded to follow in the tracks of General Gordon in his tour through the state. Of this, General Gordon made apt allusion in his Hartwell speech yesterday.

OWING to the fact that Hart county was considered one of the certain Bacon counties the democratic committee of that county some time ago called for a mass meeting of the democrats of the county for next Tuesday, to take action as to the choice of delegates to the gubernatorial convention. But like many other counties in the state, Hart suddenly changed front and became a hot Gordon county, and now the committee has postponed the meeting until the first Tuesday in July. This will give the courthouse clique and the county politicians another chance to "fix" the county and deliver it as per agreement. But the people of Hart will not be deceived. They will speak for themselves.

**A Thing That Will Bear Watching.**

We have the rumor from various sources that the Macon ring will try a very desperate game next Tuesday in several of the counties of this state.

The Macon ring has shown, by a dozen devices, that it is determined, as far as it can, to keep the election of the governor out of the hands of the people. In every county where the issue has been made it has harried up the courthouse meetings to forestall the popular judgment and foreclose on the governorship they know they could never win after a free trial. The processes of the ring have been flagrant, and its fight against primaries has been unbroken.

In a number of counties, the votes of which have been promised to Major Bacon and the Macon ring by a few local politicians, and who have fixed up things to deliver the delegates as promised, the county committee has called mass meetings for the first Tuesday in June. All the counties in Georgia that are considered absolutely "safely fixed" for Bacon, have had their mass meetings called. Against this hasty action the people at large can do nothing but protest. The action of the county committees—hasty and ill-advised as it is—has the weight of regularity and must stand.

But in many other counties it is proposed to try a scheme that will not stand. Next Tuesday is sale-day in the counties. This day usually brings together a number of people from different parts of the country. We learn that in certain counties in which the men who have promised the votes of the county to Major Bacon, and they have a majority of those present, a meeting will be called at once, and delegates selected for the gubernatorial convention. We notify the friends of General Gordon to watch for this trick in every county. Of course such action would not be permitted to stand, and no delegates so chosen would be admitted to a democratic convention. It is better, however, to nip such a scheme in the bud. It is enough to do, if it is only taken in time.

**Work Counts—Words Are Idle!**

There are two classes of prophets disengaging on Mr. Bacon's canvas. One class declares that Bacon will sweep everything. The other class admits that Gordon will be elected.

Both classes may be sincere. The chances are that both are talking against the wind. The predictions of neither are worth the time it takes to hear them.

The friends of General Gordon should not be lulled by the boasts of one class or deluded into a false sense of necessity by the admission of the other. In politics, as in everything else, it is work that counts and words are idle. The men that are vigilant, determined, quiet and active are the men who win in politics, as in business. The brawlers who talk so much with their mouths have their day—until the votes are counted. Then they retire and lay in a new supply of wind for the next campaign.

General Gordon's fight is not won—and it is not lost. Every county in this state has been promised to Major Bacon by a crowd of small politicians who assert that they carry the county vote in their pockets. Time and again Major Bacon has gone the rounds to consult with his friends and get their assurance that they can deliver the goods. He

has doubtless got the assurance every time. There are few things more absolute than the sense of ownership a little politician feels over the country that he has been permitted to manipulate a time or two.

But when the delivery of the goods is attempted, there will be some lively disappointments. The people are taking matters in their own hands. General Gordon has developed a personal strength, that all things considered, is amazing. His friends in every section are organizing with confidence and enthusiasm. He is the best and greatest leader that man ever followed, in peace as in war. He organizes victory as he goes. When you hear the Bacon men boasting, don't get disturbed. When you hear them admitting they are beaten, don't get careless. Just keep working. Be watchful. Speak out for primaries, and rely on the votes of the democratic masses. Don't talk much, but work all the time. And then, when the politicians try to deliver the votes of the counties into the hands of the Macon-Bacon ring, you will be satisfied that talk is about the cheapest thing in the market.

**The Whisky Ring Again.**

The Louisville, Ky., Courier Journal, laboring under an attack of inflammation, lifts up its shrill voice and remarks: "The Courier-Journal is not the organ of a whisky ring. This whisky ring is composed of Randall sycophants. It is opposed to Mr. Carlisle as well as to the Courier-Journal."

This is a remarkable lot of slush to pack in one small paragraph. There is but one whisky ring in this country, and its performances during the past few years have made it so conspicuous that its career, as well as its identity, is well known to all who read the newspapers. The whisky ring has made a name for itself in modern legislation, and the customers grow indignant over the irritating "ting-a-ling" of the bell whenever they took a cocktail. Public discontent reached a threatening pitch of excitement, and finally the obnoxious law was repealed.

Then the state government called in the bell punches. There were fully five thousand of them. They had cost the state a little over five dollars a piece and had been sold to the saloon men at double that price. When the machines were returned to Richmond Governor Holliday, having no horses, stored them in the gubernatorial stables.

The next governor owned horses.

He caused the punches to be removed to a place where the damage cost the state fifteen dollars a month. Gradually the strange bill has been eating up the finances of the state, and there have been numerous growls. Last Saturday the entire collection of relics was sold at auction. A junk dealer bought the things for six cents a piece, and carted them off to his shop. What will become of them now nobody can tell, but it is not likely that they will again become a part of the machinery of the government.

all seasons, and the result seems to be satisfactory to both labor and capital.

The question of the number of hours of work is not considered, because men will not object to working ten, or even twelve hours, if they are properly paid. As a rule, the American laborer is not unreasonable. On the contrary, he is conservative in his tendencies; and, when convinced that the business of his employer will justify only a certain rate of wages, will cheerfully accept it, or will peacefully seek employment elsewhere.

**A Junk Shop Curiosity.**

About ten years ago the Moffett bell punch was considered something immense.

It originated in Virginia during the discussion of the state debt, and afflicted the people simultaneously with readjustment. The bell punch was an instrument devised to aid in the collection of the state liquor tax. It was a curious looking iron box, with a crank on one end, a dial face, and hands that registered the number of times the crank was turned. Inside of the box was the machinery, and a bell which rang out the number of drinks sold, the bell ringing each time the crank revolved.

This annoying invention disgusted the bar keepers and made the drinkers mad. One was placed on every bar counter in the state. Officers visited the saloons to examine the number of drinks registered by the punch and to collect the two cents tax on every drink sold. The liquor men complained that they were the victims of class legislation, and their customers grew indignant over the irritating "ting-a-ling" of the bell whenever they took a cocktail. Public discontent reached a threatening pitch of excitement, and finally the obnoxious law was repealed.

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Trembling with age Mistral now comes out of his living tomb and asks for his "wife."

Nearly fifty years since she was banished! Is she alive? and where? The lonely old man has started the hunt. Supposed among the惰 of the earth he should find his own? When true stories like this can be called from France it is no wonder Zola can go around with his note book and pencil and interest the world with his novels.

A BACON organ complains that Atlanta is the first city to form partition clubs. Atlanta has a fine record on clubs. She organized the first democratic club in the state after the war, and it was a partisan club, too. Atlanta also has the champion baseball club.

The death of General Fred N. Ogden, of New Orleans, which occurred Tuesday evening, removes an old soldier who was greatly loved by the people of his section. He was born in Baton Rouge in 1837 and entered the confederate service as a volunteer in March, 1861.

By his gallant conduct he rose rapidly and was soon a major, and subsequently was on General Polk's staff.

When, in 1873, the effort was made in Louisiana to dislodge the Metropolitan police acting for the Kellogg crowd, Fred N. Ogden was appointed brigadier-general of state troops.

His attack on the police at that time was unsuccessful, but in 1874 it culminated in an engagement on the levee at the foot of Canal street, and the citizens and White League were led by General Ogden to a victory.

The Metropolitan police, however, were driven to the courthouse for protection, and the democratic government re-established. He died service in 1877, when the Nichols-Packard conflict was in hand.

During the yellow fever epidemic he was elected president of the Howard association, and did noble and valuable service. He did much for the people of his state and city, and his death is deeply mourned.

SOME of the excited citizens of Butler county, Pa., have burned Jefferson Davis in effigy. If this process will cool their inflamed minds, we trust they will burn another effigy.

It is almost incredible that a reputable religious journal should admit such an infamous communication to appear in its columns, but here it is before us in cold type.

Fortunately the publication of the libel carries its own refutation with it. No man who is both sane and honest will believe one word of "Helper's" mendacious malignancy.

Such charges, in the very nature of things under our civilization, could not be true of any community or church in even the darkest corner of the land. But the extravagance and absurdity of a falsehood should not shield the liar. Who is this correspondent?

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It will be the pleasure of Mr. Randall and his friends, as it has been heretofore, to smash the whisky ring whenever and wherever it shows its indecent face.

**A Remedy Suggested.**

The labor troubles that recently convulsed certain sections of the country, and that will convulse them again, have produced an infinite variety of conjectures as to their origin and probable culmination. Yet, amid all that has been written and said, not a single feasible preventive remedy has been suggested.

It is a fact that heretofore, in all countries and in all ages, all great economic problems have solved themselves. But, that such problems should be allowed to take such a course in the nineteenth century is to confess that all our boasted advancement is still too weak to successfully grapple with an everyday question.

The laborer's remedy is fewer hours of work and an increase of wages. The manufacturing capitalist objects to this, upon the ground that the demand for what he manufactures will warrant neither the one nor the other. A dead lock ensues, and the troubles are still unremedied.

If, by chance, some thoughtful student of economic problems devises a feasible remedy, it is either hidden among the rarely cut pages of some musty review, or it is buried out of sight of the masses in an uninviting pamphlet.

Instead of abusing the capitalist, or deouncing the laborer, incited to unlawful acts by the incendiary utterances of unprincipled scoundrels, why do not the newspapers seek to devise an acceptable remedy for these deplorable troubles? This is a task for which the Enquirer. We never shall believe that our little correspondent is capable of sending a

strong impression on the plate, which has thus come off victorious in the struggle. It would seem that no shot yet invented would go through six pages.

A report of the recent anarchist riots in the long-drawn match between the gun and the armor plate has been scored in favor of armor. At St. Ezzia a German chilled steel armor, 5 feet 3 inches in thickness, weighing 100 tons, was fixed against the face of the church and battlement, and the gun, which weighed one-half ton, did not drop a hair's breadth and soft, alluring ways, such as she might indulge in, for a moment. She was a woman of the G. A. B., but as representative of the New York firm that furnished champagne for the festivities. When other students of the ring, who had been educated to respect the southern trade and the doctrine of forgiveness, the era of reconciliation will have

come to an end.

New York Evening Post: The people have

confidence in the patriotism of Secretary Bayard, and in the moderation and firmness of the president and congress. They have equal confidence in the fairness of the English government. They are good and clever politicians that Grover Cleveland has been educated by each successive generation of students for a period of years ranging from ten to fifteen. They were still hopeful. That mother who desires that the opportunities for marriage shall be for her daughter equal to those of other young ladies, should never consent to live in a small college town.

The season approaches when the "sweet young graduate" will ready somebody else's composition upon the stage of the institution of learning of which she is a pupil. The pleasing text suggests the reminiscence that several years ago a composition prepared by a gentleman for a "sweet young graduate" in Eatonton, did service in that town, in Fersby and in Macon in the same month.

The day of mule upon the streets of large cities in the south is drawing to a close. In Baltimore that animal is no longer seen, large draught horses being used instead. In Atlanta a similar change is taking place, but not quite as rapidly as people of esthetic tastes desire. The mule is dead, but it is not handsome.

**ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.**

**The Ulsterites.**

Subscriber, Oxford, Miss.: Are the inhabitants of Ulster in Ireland all Protestants?

It is claimed by the home rule party that a majority of the people of Ireland are members of the Orange Association—an independent Protestant organization composed of Saxon Irish, and the Protestant part of the population.

It is to be hoped that the men who go out between the hills to get a grain of coffee or a drove of cattle will be warned.

**PERSONS AND THINGS.**

The gossips are in a pet because of the reported death of Miss Folsom that she is to marry the president.

It is necessary to state that she is to marry the president.

It is to be hoped that the Chicago

will be vigorously prosecuted. It would

not be too severe a punishment to hang

Schwabs, Schnaubels, Hirshbergs, and

probably Schneider.

In the whole batch there is only one

American, Parsons, and as he has a negro

he cannot count for much of an American.

The men who advise murder, arson and

and dynamiting in Chicago are not citizens

with plain United States names, such as Jones, Brown, Smith, etc. They are the

Schwabs, Schnaubels, Hirshbergs, "and probably Schneider."

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## Professional Cards.

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ERS & IVY, John A. Ivy.  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Covington and Social Circle, Ga., give special attention to commercial, foreign and commercial law. Best estate law and men safely made. Practice in all the st.

WARRANT PAID.—Yesterday State Treasurer Hardeman paid the warrant for \$34,840,69 issued by the governor for the past month's work on the new capitol. The commissioners are satisfied with the progress of the work.

FULTON SUPERIOR COURT.—When court adjourned yesterday afternoon, the case of Terry vs. W. A. Haygood was being heard. It is a suit on laborer's lien. The case of Mrs. Mann vs. Jonathan Baker and others was continued.

FENCE CUT IN.—The complaint is made that persons riding on the old road from the cemetery in the direction of the stockade run the risk of tumbling into the cut through which the street railway passes on its way to Grant park. The cut is about eight feet deep and should be fenced where the old road crosses it.

FOR THE FIFTH CHURCH.—The young ladies of the Fifth Baptist church will give an ice cream and strawberry festival on the 25th instant. Miss McHan and the ladies who will assist her have made such extensive preparations for the entertainment of their

actions & Specialty.  
FACIOLLE, Contractor and Builder, For Wood and Brick Buildings Room No. 12 Fifteen Building, Atlanta, Ga., the Elevator.

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